WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1841

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE

THE DAILY MADISONIAN .- We launch out daily journal into existence to-day. We have either time nor room for salutations. All is astle and business. If any of our daily exchanges should be neglected, they will please give us notice of it.

THE MESSAGE.

Exchanging with four or five hundred different papers, that come to us from all sections of the country, we may now form a very accurate summary of the various opinions expressed in relation to the Message. True, we have not yet seen the remarks of the most distant journals, but we have seen enough to decide with certainty the general opinion entertained with regard to that document. And this general oninion, if it be no contradiction of terms, is variegated (although in the main decidedly favorable) according to the party hues of the various editors who have tested its merits by the alembics of their political faith.

On the whole, the Message, (paradoxical though it may appear,) notwithstanding the President, from peculiar and extraordinary circumstances, was identified with neither of the great parties that so lately partitioned the whole numerical strength of the country-notwith standing he had been ruthlessly assailed by all the violent and uprincipled presses and orators of the party that had recently co-operated with him, and then ignobly essayed to force him from the path of rectitude-notwithstanding the great Democratic party, which had just been defeated on a hard contested field, still remained organized, though their leader had fallen, and mortified and eager for another grand trial of strength-yet we venture to assert, (and challenge contradiction if in error.) that no Executive Message, since the days of Washington, has elicited more praise and less condem nation! And to what cause are we to attri bute this unparalleled occurrence—this unprece dented event in the annals of our Government Simply to the honesty of the PEOPLE, the patriotism of the PRESIDENT, and the indestructible and hallowed virtue of our glorious Constitu-TION! The President beheld with grief the faithlessness of a considerable portion of those who, with the motto of reform glittering on their banners, had so recently triumphed at the elections, but now sought to prostitute the fruits of victory to base, venal and unconstitutional purposes-he beheld those who had contended against him in the memorable struggle, still united and armed at every point-his own views of right and justice the antipodes of those who had claimed to be the supporters of his causethe memory of recent events sufficing to keep aloof those who had been dislodged from power -what course was to be pursued? Where could he turn for the favor and support neces sary for the healthful operation of his adminis tration? Could he disregard the whispering of his conscience-violate the sanctity of self respect, and the obligations of a man, and a Christian Magistrate-and without reserve or compunction throw himself, humbled and debased at the feet of his polluted and officious advisers? No! every pulsation of his heart revolted at the thought of such an ignominious debasement. But what would have been the consequences of such a humiliating proceeding ? The constitutional provisions of the Govern ment in relation to the duties of the Presiden would not only have been pusillanimously abrogated, but in place of the legitimate and conservative action of the Executive, a Dictator ship-a Tyranny worse than that of a Robes pierre-would have been established, perhaps forever! The people of this country will soon know the magnitude of the debt of gratitude due to their President for his noble and fearless interposition to save them from the desperate designs of a band of Destructives! Even the rank and file of the proper Whig party, whom these reckless leaders boasted as their supporters in their unholy machinations, will in time thank the President for his successful efforts in behalf of the common country, and join with all honest men in denouncing the unwarrantable measures of the intriguing politicians who manifested their willingness to sacrifice every thing to the "Moloch of party! We say the proper Whig party will condemn them, because we know that more than a moiety of those who suffered the cognomen of Whig to be applied to them, place but a secondary estimate on a party title when the ultimate object of political organization is exclusively to promote the welfare of the Union. Be their cognomen what it may, we know that a majority of the people who sustained the President in 1840, value the Constitution and laws of the country far more highly than they do the mere name of any partisan clique. We also know that the well-meaning and honest citizen of whatever party designation will

sustain the President who sustains our mighty

Confederacy, alike regardless of the combina-

tions of powerful foes and the overweening en-

deavors of partial friends. He knew this would

be the result, (for the President fortunately is

gifted with more wisdom and foresight than his

enemies would make the people believe,) and

fixing his gaze on the imperishable instrument

bequeathed us by the indomitable patriots and

sages of the Revolution for our guidance through-

out all time, without heeding the tumult on the

right or the left, he determined to await patient-

ly the abating of the tempestuous political ele-

ments that thundered around. His breast was

bared to the assaults of the remorseless foes of

freedom, but his faith was strong, and the Con-

stitution he upheld truly indestructible. Soon

the fierce attacks of the designing and corrupt

were properly appreciated by the people. They

lost their force, and the effect was only to confirm

his opinion of the correctness of his decision .-

He is sustained not only by tens of thousands

of those who, by a combination of circumstan-

ces, were temporarily induced by adroit dema-

gogues to abandon him after the election, but as

many more, among the ranks of the Democrats, who loved their country more than partisan

leaders, convinced that the principles of the Pre-

sident brought into power in spite of their efforts

to the contrary, were the same (with few unim

portant exceptions) that they advocated, have

dations of that document. The ultra editors who are committed to subserve the purposes of their respective leaders, would denounce it if they could. We perceive their disposition in their forced and unsubstantiated conclusions, but they dare not condemn it with any show of earnestness and candor. The neutral presses approve it unanimously. The People themselves can read for themselves, and the Message

is INVULNERABLE! It was penned by one who had no impure end to accomplish—no party to propitiate. It was only to the Constitution for a guide, heedless of consequences, (for its author had already endured the worst that could be done by political and personal enemies,) and solely with a view to the benefit of the country. Thus actuated, thus in-SPIRED, the Message could not have been otherwise. It will in the end harmonize the boisterous passions that have convulsed the People of this Republic for so many years-still the roaring waves of faction that have so long rolled over our beloved country—and finally crown the hitherto abused and persecuted President with imperishable glory!

THE GLOBE AND THE MESSAGE.

It cannot otherwise than appear to the coun ry, that the Globe newspaper is determined to oppose the President's Message in every particular. We must be permitted in all candor to remark, that we are unaffectedly sorry and mortified that any American citizen should be so prejudiced or wilfully perverse, as to oppose for the sake of opposition, or for the purpose of iding and abetting the perfectly selfish personal designs of others. An unprincipled opposition, or in other words, an opposition which can have no good end to accomplish, and which can only be conducted at the expense of reason and justice, or with a design to blind or mislead others by gross misrepresentations, cannot fail to be productive of the most lasting and bitter evils, especially in a Republic. We would adise rather the tone and temper and good sense which characterise, in reference to the Message, the "Spirit of the Times," the "Ledger," the "Standard," the "Richmond Enquirer," and host of other spirited and influential journals.

These remarks are called forth by a comment n the Globe of Saturday, upon that portion of the Message relating to the novel claim set up by the British authorities to search and detain American vessels engaged in trade on the coast of Africa. A passage is taken from the Message, and perverted, it appears almost wilfully, in order to present a view of this subject, the antipodes to that view which the President has so powerfully and inflexibly urged. That remark is the following :

"Certain it is that if the right to detain "Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treatice between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treatics, to which the United States may not be a party."

Now, the meaning of this passage can only e mistaken by one whose vision is so prejudiced as to contend that white is black. So far from having the meaning which the Globe would attribute to it, the President intends to how how preposterous it is in Great Britain to dvance such a claim. He declares that if the lea urged for the detention of American vessels, be urged upon the ground of the existence of treaties between other nations to which the United States are not a party, then it follows by new stipulations of new treaties," between hose same nations the rights of our citizens or the high seas may be made the subject of still further aggressions, and that therefore the whole argument is absurd. Yet the Globe, by purposely omitting the small, but here emphatic to that intended by the President.

What does all this prove? It unquestionably roves that there are men in the country who de ight in opposition; who, if legitimate opposition cannot be obtained, will even contend for factious opposition's sake. We fear the editors of the Globe are among those whom nothing can conciliate or liberalize-who, determined to oppose at all hazards, are even willing to enounter the risk of injuring or of losing their political reputation, by indulging in an ungenerous and factious opposition. Again we say, however, the President is before his countrymen for judgment; let his fellow-citizens decide

all these points. The course of the remarks of the Globe, in reference to Mr. Webster, we have no doubt will be reprehended by even its warmest friends. Cannot men be on different sides of a political question, without ascribing motives of conduct which would disgrace a cut-throat or a pirate, to each other? The editors of the Globe, we know, are politically hostile to Mr. Webster, but we did not suppose that any political differences of opinion would have induced the editors of the Globe to evince the grossly illiberal sentiments contained in this article, toward that gentleman. We are entirely mistaken in the temper and justice of the American public, if they for a moment tolerate that exceeding bitter illiberality of Webster, or any other public officer-much less. however, the Secretary of State-would betray his country into the hands of its enemies. Neither propriety, charity, nor justice, can fail to repudiate and spurn so foul a charge. We are certain that Daniel Webster will ever be found, in times like these, at his post-an American statesman and an American patriot.

In respect to the insinuation of the impress of Mr. Webster's hand being on the late Message sent by Mr. Tyler to the Congress of the Uni ted States, we are proud to declare that this dis tinguished man has ever been able and willing to meet all of his responsibilities, and that the President is not one to call any other either to act or to write for him.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS. We cannot say that we were surprised at the complexion of some of the committees announced on Tuesday-though a faint hope had the President had been resolved on, because the Committee of Ways and Means, it was supposed, would not be framed of a majority of that

We have not taken the trouble to wade through the Journals of the House to ascertain on our own knowledge what has been the practice, but we have learned from authority worthy of most implicit credit, that it has always been the usage so to form the Committee of Ways and Means and of Foreign Affairs, that a majority on each should be friendly to the Executive and his measures. Mr. Adams, we know, declared this should be the rule to guide the Speaker in his appointments for them; and Mr. Bell, also, on the first session of the last Congress, expressing his concurrence with this opinion, said, distinctly, that they should always be made co-operative with the administration no matter what might be the complexion of the House and the opinions of the Speaker. The Intelligencer, however, informs us that a select ommittee on the currency was deemed requi site, because it was supposed that the Committee of Ways and Means would consist of a majority friendly to a National Bank.

Amid all the violence of party conflicts in this country, certain courtesies have always been thought due to the President of the United States, and have been shewn him even by his most inveterate opponents. But the rule seems now reversed; not only propriety and courtesy require that the Committee of Ways and Means should have a majority in it friendly to the President; but the prompt despatch of public lusiness, it has been said demands it. But to Pre sident Tyler no such courtesy is to be manifest ed, and even the facile execution of the business of the People may be disregarded, provided any device can be invented by which he may be thwarted. To be sure it was in contemplation to establish a select committee, a majority of which should be his friends; but why is precedent slighted and usage contravened to superinduce the necessity of a select committee? Le he sycophants of the Dictator answer.

We find materials for comment in the select ion of the prominent members of the other Committees. These we may notice at another ime. But the gross and indecent departure from propriety in the composition of the Committee of Ways and Means, we thought, de manded immediate reprobation

The Independent, by Pleasants Johnston & Woodson, made its appearance on the 14th. It

Our readers may be puzzled at the tactics of Mr. W se's opposition to Mr. Fillmore's Resolution, in which Messrs. Gilmer, Mellory, Hunter and Proffit voted with him. We presume that his repugnance was to the Select Committee on the President's plan of Finance; for when he had failed on that, he withdrew his further opposition. He probably anticipates that a Select Committee will be composed (as it is proper it should be) of the friends of the President's measure, who will thus have the conportunity of perfecting sure, who will thus have the opportunity of perfecting it to suit him and to suit themselves. This is a responsibility which neither he nor they like. Let them suckle their own brat, and not lay it, like a foundling at the people's doors. The Whigs don't keep a hospital for all sorts of diseased projects.

The Independent is right, we presume, in upposing Mr. Wise's repugnance was to the Select Committee on the President's plan of Finance. There was reason for this repug nance. The subject of finance belonged proper ly to the Standing Committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. Fillmore is chairman. So does the subject of the Tariff belong to that Committee, unless the majority are de termined to propose a Tariff of protection, instead of a Tariff of revenue. Yet we see Mr. Fillmore first moving-as he did by his resoluions to distribute the President's Message-to refer the Tariff to the Committee on Manufactures, and then to appoint a Select Committee on Finance; thus leaving the Committee of word, "if," manages, by a show of ingenuity, Ways and Means no subject for its action but mean? Does the majority intend to shrink from all responsibility? or, do they magnanimously design to put the poor corporal's guard in an exhausted receiver? To throw the responsibility on them, at the moment they are deriding them for the paucity of their numbers and their inability to effect any good whatever? True, at the last session, a select committee was appointed on the currency. But why? No one can tell better than Mr. Fillmore. Hon. John Sergeans was a member of the House then, and was pre eminently the man for the Ways and Means,-Mr. Fillmore had to be placed there-he knows why-and a committee of equal importance had to be raised to do justice to Mr. Sergeant. He is no longer a member, and, of course, there is no longer a personal reason for a select committee on finance. There is a reason, however, which the Independent discloses, and which, we apprehend, Mr. Wise and his associates fully understood and fully appreciated. The majority, with Mr. Fillmore at its head, did not "like" the "responsibility." They had too signally failed in the measures which they "perfected" at the extra session, "to suit themselves." No. The policy now is-" Let them suckle their own brat !"-and under the seeming fairness of constituting a committee of a majority of the President's own friends, they have given the Executive recommendation into the hands feeling which insinuates the charge that Mr. of nine gentlemen, six of whom are known to be in favor of a Bank of the United States to be incorporated by Congress. The committee is ompo ed of Mr. Cushing, Mr. Kennedy, Mr, Davis, of Ky., Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Wise, Mr. Proffit-Mr. McKay, Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Irwin. The committee, we will suppose, calls for the President's plan; it is referred; Mr. J. P. Kennedy or Mr. Davis proposes as a counter projet a scheme of a National Bank unobjectionable to its old friends, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Proffit, Mr. Wise and Mr. Irwin; the question is, shall this scheme be substituted for the President's plan

now would the vote stand? Aves. Navs. Mr. McKay, Mr. Cushing. Kennedy, Roosevelt, Davis, Gilmer-3 Wise, Proffit. Irwin-6

burst the fetters of mere partisan obligations and rallied around the independent and patriotic "President of the independent and patriotic have been differently constituted. We were not surprised, because we could not forget their character at the last session—and because the National Intelligencer of Monday had, in some of the Message throughout the country. This can be done in few words.—

The disinterested and moderate presses of both The disinterested and moderate presses of both political parties are unanimous in their commentation.

The number of them would by his own friends, and cannot get even a father of the House! Is this the faurant of the nation; and with this view the committee of the unanimous concurrence of this Legislature: Resolved, That we have received, with feelings of the Committee of Ways and Means. It informed us that a select committee on the currence of the unusual compound of the Committee of Ways and Means. It informed us that a select committee on the currence of the unusual compound of the Committee of Ways and Means. It informed us that a select committee on the currence of the unusual compound of the committee of the one of the distinguish of the throughout the unanimous concurrence of this Legislature.

Resolved, That we have received, with feelings of the dead of the mannimous in their committee of the unusual compound of the committee of the unusual compound of the Committee of Ways and Means. It informed us that a select committee on the currence of the Legislature of Committee of Ways and Means. It informed us that a select committee on the currence of the unusual compound of the unusual compound of the unusual compound of the unusual compound of the Committee of Ways and viously intended to be a stocked pack, either to report directly against the Executive plan or to be so divided amongst themselves as to report nsthing. The committee has upon its list every variety of political sentiment and personal preference, and may well be expected to differ and disagree as to any plan. In either event, the calculation is to triumph over the President by the instrumentality of his own friends.

We will see whether this culculation will fail. Certain it is that the plan now recommended is no "foundling." Not like Ewing's plan, it has a father who will acknowledge it at the baptismal font, and who has a parental hope of the mal font, and who has a parental hope of the "brat." It may prove a Hercules, too strong in its cradle even for its "Foco Fiscal" foes. If "the Whigs don't keep a hospital," they need one badly for their own disease of — "general apathy"!

Hemp Culture—Interesting to Farmers.—Dr. Barrett, of Springfield, as many of our readers are aware, is the agent of a company in New York who loaned a large amount of money to the citizens of our Military Tract three years ago, with which to enter their lands at the then land sale. He visits here every November, as the notes full due, to receive nayment and this

on this subject, however trivial it may appear at first, will, if not corrected in the outset, lead to errors of serious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meridian, commences in a point at the poles; but facts and truth travel in parallel lines that know no divergence. There should be no diversity of opinion on the subject of the President's sentiments with regard to the indebtedness of the States; and we apprehend there will be found none, when the paragraph imbodying those sentiments, is separated, period by period, and placed distinctly before the mind. We shall thus placed distinctly before the mind. We shall thus therefore, exhibit to the public, without suggestion or

After considering the subject of the currency and exchequer, the President thus adverts to that of the indebtedness of the States:

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connection, to the debts which many of the States of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor.

labor.

II. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than \$200,000,000, and which has been retributed to them, for the most part, in works of internal im-provement, which are destined to prove of vast im-portance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and

III. For the debts thus contracted, the States

are alone responsible.

IV. I can do no more than express the belief that each State will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality.

V. The failure, blowever, of any one State to do so, the contract of the rest; and the should in no degree affect the credit of the rest; and the

foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all other State stocks, because any one or more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engage-VI. Even such States, should there be any, con

sidering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves, will not fail to have the means, at no very distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing.

VII. Nor will I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the People of this Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their

EXCHEQUER AND CORPORATIONS-EX-CHANGES. &c.

There is no more need of having a Government Bank incorporated—even were it constitutional, than to have a Broker's office incorporated. Have not the Rothschilds, the Barings, Welleses and Hottingeurs, of Europe, not only supplied the jublic with a currency, but supplied nations with loans to carry on wars for years and years? Yet they were not incorporated. And they were mere individuals, and supplied ex-changes—sold you drafts on their Agencies, to any amount, from a thousand to a million dollars-exchanged one commodity for another-gave their draft for your gold and silver, or their gold and silver for your Bills of Exchange, or State Bonds; or bartered with you one commodity for another. They were the depository of your cash, and they gave you certi ficates of it, which would serve your turn better than specie.

ration? And will not your money be safer in their custody, than in that of any individual, or any other Corporation ?- for the Republic is one of the first and greatest Corporations in the world!

MILLEDGEVILLE, 27th Nov. 1841. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN FORSYTH, BY THE LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

Mr. Clark, of Camden, from the Joint Committee

mide the following report to the House of Representa-tives, which was read and unanimously agreed to:

The Joint Committee appointed in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives expressive of "the deep sense of respect entertained for the pub-lic services of the late Hon. John Forsyth," and askhe services of the late rion. John Forsyin, and ass-ing "an official manifestation of that respect for the memory of an individual so highly distinguished in the Councils of Georgia, the National Legislature, and in the Cabinet of the United States," beg leave to

report, That the people of Georgia have heard, with feel-That the people of Georgia have heard, with feelings of deep and unfeigued regret, of the decease of this distinguished citizen, whose eminent talents and elevated political career, have, through a long series of years, shed lustre not only upon this State, but upon the whole Union. Entering public-life at a period of extreme youth, and at an early day in the history of the Republic, John Forsyth rose at once to the first rank; with unequalled rapidity attained political eminence; in which elevated sphere he continued to move with splendor and applause; exemplifying the statesman, dignified and firm; the orator, brilliant and beautiful, and the gentleman, whose elegant deportment and honorable bearing attracted universal admiration and regard.

ration and regard.

First, the Attorney General of Georgia, then its Representative in Congress, the Ambassador of the nation at a Foreign Court, subsequently the Chief Magistrate of this State, and its Senator in Congress, and finally Secretary of State of the U. States. John Forsyth discharged the duties of these several stational Forsyth discharged the duties of these several stations, with a brilliancy, a readiness, and an ability which few may expect to equal, none to rival—in all of them maintaining the honor, and sustaining the interestaboth of this State and of the nation.

As the immediate representative of Georgia, John Forsyth early rivetted the attention and secured the affections of its citizens, by his great talents and his commanding powers of sleweres.

affections of its citizens, by his great talents and his commanding powers of eloquence; and the promptness with which he employed them in vindicating their honor, and in defending their peculiar and exclusive rights. Occasional differences of opinion, and embittered party excitements, have never withdrawn that attention, nor dislodged those affections, and the people of Georgia now mourn his death as a great national bereavement, sensibly felt by the State of which his talents and eloquence made him so distinguished an ornament, and by the nation in whose service much of his life was spent, and for the protection of whose honor and interests some of his greatest intellectual efforts were made.

ntellectual efforts were made. It is therefore most fit and proper that the represen-tatives of the people of Georgia here assembled should in a becoming manner acknowledge the magnitude and importance of the public services of this accom-plished citizen, through a long and eventful political career, and testify to the country, in an imposing

Resolved, That we hold in proper estimation he efforts in times of difficulty to preserve the right promote the interests, and sustain the honor of the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That this report and resolutions be set to the Governor for his concurrence, and that he trequested to transmit a copy of them to the family of the deceased.

We find the following very interesting article in the last Peoria Register. The farmers of Missouri have already discovered the profit to be derived from the cultivation of Hemp, and it begins to engross much of their attention. Within a few months past, two bagging factories have been established in this city, in which a large capital has been invested, and a ready market will be furnished for all the Hemp which can be raised. Other factories are springing up in different parts of the State, and this will soon become one of our most substantial sources of wealth.

apathy"!

The President's Message and State Debts.

Without imputing, or intending to impute, any improper motives to the neutral or the partisan press, we are apprehensive that a portion of both has given a version to that part of the President's Message relating to the foreign debts of the States, which is not entirely justified by the text. Any misapprehension on this subject, however trivial it may appear at first, will, if not corrected in the outset, lead to errors of serious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end. A degree at the meriserious magnitude in the end.

Cost of Cultivating ten acres in Hemp. Preparing the ground for the reception of seed i. e. two ploughings and one harrow-ing, \$2 per acre, Sowing same and harrowing in, 50 cents per acre, Seed, 124 bushels, at \$1 per bushel, Seed, 12½ bushels, at \$1 per bushel,
Cutting 10 acres, \$1 per acre,
Shocking do. 50 cents per acre,
Spreading to rot, 50 cents per acre,
Gathering up to break, 50 cents per acre,
Breaking, \$1 per 100 lbs., (and 10 acres ought to produce in this country 800 to the a re,) equal to 8000 lbs., Sending 8000 lbs. to St. Louis, 25 cts. 100,

Total expense of 10 acres, Credit.

8000 lbs of hemp, at \$5 per 100 lbs., (and it has not been worth less for ten years)

Cost of production deducted,

Net profit of 10 acres,

Here is a clear profit of \$23.75 per acre, if the wner of the land even has to hire every thing done: wher of the land even has to hire every thin he does it himself, he gets well paid for his

If he does it himself, he gets wen pare to addition to this profit.

It will be seen that all depends upon the price of the hemp, which is rated at \$5 per 100 lbs. Dr. Barret informs us that it is this year \$8, and is sometimes as high as \$10, while he has never known it to be less than 5. A Cincinnati paper before us quotes as fol-

Hemp, Manilla, per cwt., Bale Rope, Bagging, Tarred rope, At New York the prices (we copy

Russia, clean, per ton, 235

At St. Louis the price is (we copy from the Bul-Hemp, scarce, per lb.,

Dr. Barret puts down the yield at 800 lbs. to the acre. He says that 1200 lbs. have been raised in Kentucky, and never less than 500. One hand has been known to cultivate 20 acres, besides attending to other crops. Indeed another advantage in its cultivation is that it does not interfere with other crops. The seed should be sown throughout the month of May and first week in June,—one day's sowing at intervals of the London Quarterly, however, says:

"It is a remarkable feature in our English John Bull character, that we are singularly incapable of uncertaining, or accommodating ourselves to, the character of others. This arises parily from our sturdy, uncompromising, and rather arrogant conviction, that the is no nation on earth so rich, so free, so happy, and so virtuous as our own—a doctrine which is studiously enforced upon us in some shape or another at most popular meetings.

ten days, to give plenty of time in cutting it. It is also got out in the winter, when farmers have nothing to do but keep themse ves warm. Should it be inconvenient even then to get it out in any year, it loses nothing, but improves in quality by lying over. Like paper, into which it may be finally converted, the older it becomes, the better. becomes, the better.

Of the way in which fortunes are acquired by rais-

Of the way in which fortunes are acquired by raising this article, the following example will illustrate. A man in Franklin county, Kentucky, 20 years ago rented a small farm, 60 acres of which he designed putting in hemp. He hired 3 or 4 negroes at \$150 a year each, allowing 15 or 20 acres for each hand.—

Besides their annual wages, he had to clothe the negroes and pay their doctor's bills, which were considerable. He made, the first year \$250, clear, to each hand; as much in subsequent years; and is now hand; as much in subsequent years; and is not worth \$100,000.

From the Albany Evening Journal. THE SAFETY FUND.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Albany, 24th Nov. 1841.

THURLOW WEED, Esq. Dear Sir- In answer to numerous inquiries in rel

tion to the redemption of the bills of the Bank of Buf-falo and Commercial Bank of Buffalo, I send you for publication a statement showing the situation of the Safety Fund, and the provision of the laws apper-Safety Fund, and the taining to this subject.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. COLLIER.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Albany, 25th Nov. 1841.

STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF THE SAFETY FUND. The amount of the Capital remaining 30th September, 1841 The amount of the 30th September, 1841
The advances from the Treasury since that time to redeem Safety Fund Bank Notes

Balance of Safety Fund, 24th Novem

balance of Sartey Fund, 24th November, 1841

Under the provisions of the Act of 26th May, 1841, the Comptroller has given notice to the Safety Fund Banks, that they will be required to pay 1-2 per cent. upon their capital, on the first day of January next, which would produce

produce And there will be due from several Banks who have not yet paid their or ginal contribution of 3 per cent. on first Jan-uary next Which would make the whole amount

of Safety Fund
From which is to be deducted the 1-2 per \$569 408 23 cent, of the Bank of Buffalo and C mercial Bank of Buffalo, since sus-

Leaving the balance, 1st January, 1842 \$566,408 23 The Comptroller has no authority to redeem the bills of a suspended Bank until the Chancellor makes the order required by the Act of 8th of May, 1837 which provides that:

"It shall be lawful for the Chancellor upon the certificate of one or more of the Bank Commissioners
that the amount of the debts of suct Banking Corporation, over and above its property and effects, will
not exceed two thirds of the amount of the Bank
Fund then paid is and invested, exclusive of all prior
established claims thereon, to make an order upon
the Comptroller authorizing him to take such measures as he may deem necessary for the immediate
payment of the ordinary Bank bills or notes of such
Banking Corporation then in circulation, out of the
Bank Fund then paid in and invested." "It shall be lawful for the Char

"Bank Fund then paid in and invested."

Upon filing a certified copy of the Chancellor's order, under this section, and not before, the Comptroller is authorized to make provision for the redemption of the bills, nor is there any authority, without such prior order, to receive the bills of a suspended Bank in payment for tolls, or other indebtedness at the Treasury, which of course would be virtually redeeming them in anticipation, as nothing else but such uncurrent notes would in that case be offered in payment, until the whole circulation was exhausted.

In relation to the recent failures of the Bank of Buffalo, and the Commercial Bank of Buffalo, the Bank Commissioners were not able to give the required certificate, and the Chancellor could therefore make no order upon the Comptroller authorizing him to redeem.

The Safety Fund, as the law now stands, is only to be replenished by the annual contribution of the Banks of one half per cent. upon their capital; and unless further legislative provision is made, the bills of the above Banks cannot be redeemed from the Safety Fund, until the annual contributions shall so far replenish the Fund as to enable the Bank Commission to give the required certificate to the Chancellor, ers to give the required certificate to the Chancellor and he shall make the order. JOHN A. COLLIER,

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S.

We give a statement of a highly important and ineresting decision of the Court given by a majority of the Judges at the last term.

The case was that of Groves vs. Slaughter, and will be found reported at large, in 15th vol Peters' Reports, 449.

States, article 3, declares that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

The State of Mississippi, by her amended Constitution of 1832, declared "the introduction of slaves into this State, as merchandise, or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, 1833, provided the actual settler or settlers shall not be prohibited from purchasing slaves in any State of this Union, and bringing them into this State for their own individual use, until the year 1845.

An action was instituted in Louisiana on a promissory note given for slaves, introduced as merchandise, for sale, into Mississippi, after the first day of May, 1833. The defence set up to the action was, that the note was void, as the transaction on which it was founded was a violation of the Constitution of Mississippi.

It was contended by the counsel for the holder of the note, that the prohibition of the Constitution of Mississippi was void, as it was a prohibition of the commerce in slaves between the States of the Union, the introduction of slaves, as merchandise, or for sale, into States in which slavery existed, being commerce. into States in which slavery existed, some sand exclusively the subject of regulation by Congress under the article before referred to. It was said, "to seemlate commerce is to sustain it. Regulation imregulate commerce is to sustain it. Regulation im-plies continuance not death—preservation, not anni-hilation—the unobstructed flow of the stream, not to check or dry up its waters."

hilation—the unobstructed flow of the stream, not to check or dry up its waters."

All the justices of the court who sat in the cause with one exception, concurred in opinion, that the provision of the Constitution of the United States did not interfere with the prohibition of the Constitution of Mississippi. Slaves are persons, not merchandise. Mr. Chief Justice Taney and Associate Justice McLean gave written opinions on the spoint, always the judgment of the court upon the same should be expressed. Justices Story, Thompson, Wayne, and McKinley, concurred with the majority of the court in the opinion that the provision of the Constitution of the United States had no application to the case.

The law, therefore, stands hereafter fixed and settled. A State in which slaves are held may prohibit the introduction of slaves as merchandise or for sale into Ler territory. The whole of the regulation of slaves and slavery is exclusively of State jurisdiction. While the principles of the Constitution of the United States was considered as protecting the trade in slaves between State and State, and it was believed that no Constitution or State law could interfere with it, and while this provision was claimed to be in force so as to prohibit the States from objecting to the traffic hopeless indeed was the expectation that State regulation, and the duties of humanity, would concur to lessen the numbers of victims to the domestic slave trade.—Nat. Gaz.

In the first two quotations foreign hemp only is spoken of. We remember to have seen it stated somewhere that when the American article is well got out, it is superior to the Russian. If so, and our farmers could get \$10 per cwt. for it, the clear profit would be enormous. A settler from the produce of 10 acres, could pay for his quarter section in one year, no matter at what rate of interest he borrowed the money.

Dr. Battet puts down the yield at \$900 he. English Character.-Our cousins of John Bull's

most popular meetings, and especially at contested elections—when both parties are severally informed that they are the most honest, liberal, and independent men in the world; and then by a little paralogism, the two imperfect halves are construed into a perfect whole. A worse source is to be found in the inordinate love of comfort, and the self-centralizing principle, which animates most Englishmen.

"Happily this principle takes most frequently the "Happily this principle takes most required form of domestic enjoyment, otherwise it would become intolerable. As things are, it is productive of no little good. It stimulates our industry, steadies our no little good. It stimulates our industry, steadies out the standard of the standa exertions, and checks many tendencies to vice. But the results are often ludicrous. We smile at an Eng-lishman's travelling apparatus, contrived for carrying with him a little England wherever he moves, and as his criticism on foreign languages, foreign manners, foreign cookery, and foreign every thing; which generally end in one condemnation, that they are not English. But under some circumstances this excluiveness becomes a very serious evil."

Private Economy of the Chinese.—The interiors of some of the houses were found beautifully furnished and carved; one that is now inhabited by the governor, and believed to have been the property of a literary character, was, when first opened, the wonder and admiration of all. The different apartments, opened round the centre court, which is neatly tiled, the doors, window frames, and pillars that support the pent roof, are carved in the most chaste and delicate and the interior of the ceiling and wainscott are the doors, window frames, and pillars that support me pent roof, are carved in the most chaste and delicate style, and the interior of the ceiling and wainscot are lined with fret work, which it must have required the lined with fret work, which it must have required the greatest nicety and care to have executed. The furniture was in the same keeping, denoting a degree of
taste the Chinese have not in general credit for with
us. The bed places in the sleeping apartments of the
ladies were large dormitories, for they can haidly be
called beds; at one corner of the room is a separate
chamber, about eight feet square, and the same in
height; the exterior of this is usually painted red,
carved and gilt, the entrance is through a circular
aperture three feet in diameter, with sliding pannelse
in the interior is a couch of large proportions, covered
with a soft mat and thick curtains of mandarin silk;
the inside of the bed is polished and painted and the inside of the bed is polished and painted, and a little chair and table are the remaining furniture of this extraordinary dormitory, -Lord Joerlyn's Six Months with the Chinese Expedition

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